

Dep

Israelis arrest 37 Arabs

TEL AVIV, Nov. 15 (R). — Israeli military forces detained 37 Arabs in the occupied West Bank alleged of being members of Fateh (Palestinian guerrilla group) cells, the army said here today. The army spokesman said that one of the two cells had operated in the villages of Abadiya and Beit Sahur, in the Bethlehem area. It is suspected of responsibility for an explosion in a car last July.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Riad leaves for Qatar

SANAA, Nov. 15 (R). — Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad left here for Qatar today after a 16-hour visit during which he conferred with the North Yemeni President, Ibrahim Al Hamdi. He was quoted by the official daily newspaper Al Thawra as saying in an interview that he had briefed Col. Al Hamdi on the talks he had held in the Arab countries he had visited and on the role of the Arab security force in Lebanon. Mr. Riad visited Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates before he arrived in North Yemen.

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King Hussein: Carter will not alter U.S. foreign policy



Majesty King Hussein speaks to Iranian press team in Al Hashemiyah Monday. (JNA photo).

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Monday told the press in accompanying Iranian Empress Farah Pahlavi on her visit to Jordan, that he does not expect any major changes in the U.S. foreign policy towards the Middle East after Mr. Jimmy Carter assumes his presidential duties.

"We are sure that Mr. Carter will do his best towards the solution of the Middle East crisis but that it would take him some time to do so for he will have to study the situation in the region," Majesty said.

The King also expressed his appreciation for Dr. Kissinger's efforts to solve the crisis and said that he is optimistic of the future. In reply to a question on the possibility of the formation of an independent Palestinian state within a would-be settlement of the Middle East crisis, the King said: "We have always stated that the occupied Arab territories should be restored and that the Palestinians should have the right to self-determination."

"We approve the participation of the Palestinians in any future negotiations on the Middle East, and we believe that peace can be achieved in the region if Israel withdraws from all the Arab occupied territories and recognizes the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. 'Israel can choose between land and peace, it cannot have both,' His Majesty said.

On the Lebanese situation, the King said that honest and fruitful dialogue between the various Lebanese factions is sufficient to restore peace to Lebanon. He stressed the importance of the Lebanese assistance in this respect.

"Syria sees it as its national duty to help Lebanon" return to peace and stability, His Majesty added.

On Jordanian-Iranian relations, the King expressed his pride in the existing strong and brotherly bilateral relations.

Britain names tentative dates for Rhodesia's independence

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 15 (R). — Britain named tentative dates for Rhodesia's independence from four nationalist movements and the white minority government that Britain was prepared to grant Rhodesia independence by March 1, 1978 if the Geneva talks concluded successfully at the end of this month.

Conference Chairman Ivor Ric-

hard, at a plenary session, told delegations from four nationalist movements and the white minority government that Britain was prepared to grant Rhodesia independence by March 1, 1978 if the Geneva talks concluded successfully at the end of this month.

(Continued on page 6)

CAIRO, PARIS STRESS JUST MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

CAIRO, Nov. 15 (Agencies). — French Premier Raymond Barre and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat stressed that the settlement should be based on the basis of the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, the Palestinians' right to an independent national home and the right of all states to live in peace.

The communique also affirmed the two countries' support for Lebanese President Elias Sarkis in moves to restore normalcy in his country and to reconcile the parties involved in the Lebanese crisis.

The communique announced the signature of an agreement for the construction of an underground train system in Cairo and of a tunnel under the Suez Canal.

M. Barre told reporters that talks on plans to build an armaments industry were progressing and he announced that French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges would pay a visit here next month.

M. Barre also called for reciprocal understanding between oil producing and consuming countries on oil prices.

UNESCO urged to condemn Israeli education policy in occupied Arab territories

NAIROBI, Nov. 15 (AFP). — The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) conference here decided today to postpone until Wednesday the vote on a draft resolution condemning Israel for its educational policy in Israeli-occupied Arab territory.

A conference committee that has been studying the draft resolution agreed to a request by several countries -- including France, West Germany, and Holland -- that time be allowed to consider the text and the amendments added during the debate here on the draft resolution.

Debate on the 30-nation sponsored draft resolution started here this morning before the drafting committee of the 19th general conference. With many speakers calling for a strong condemnation of Israel.

Many of the speakers including the Soviet Union and China called for strong condemnation because Israel has for a long time refused to allow a UNESCO fact-finding mission to enter the occupied territories to verify the Israeli educational policies and violation of human rights in the administered territories.

But Kenya and Australia, although supporting the draft resolution, however, called on the member-states of UNESCO to exercise restraint in condemning Israel until after the UNESCO fact-finding mission, which Israel has now agreed to allow into the occupied territories, has completed its enquiry and submitted a report to the next general conference.

The two maintain, however, that Israel, in its agreement on the fact-finding mission, must give the director general and the fact-finding team the right to choose whom to interview during the enquiry.

Addressing the session during the debate, the head of the Israeli delegation, professor Shlomo Avineri, called upon Egypt to consider withdrawing its sponsorship of the draft resolution as a "test of its goodwill and urge to move towards understanding with Israel."

For instance, when we met with the Political Bureau and Executive Bureau of Iran's new party, I was president and I had the chance of giving my ideas and my views.

Also, when the Shah was reviewing our sixth 5-year plan, I was also there to be able to give my ideas in the fields that I am interested in. The backing of the Shah is very important.

Q: In 1936, on the initiative of Reza Shah, the founder of the Pahlavi Dynasty and father of the present Shahshah, a historical measure of the emancipation of women was taken and this was further amended concerning the electoral law of

Syrian peace-keeping troops enter the heart of Beirut

BEIRUT, Nov. 15 (R). — Syrian tanks rolled into the heart of Beirut today to impose peace among the charred ruins of 19 months of civil war. The Syrians, with an Arab League mandate to act as peace-keepers, sent six armoured columns from the suburbs into the city centre, the gutted bulk of what was once the Arab world's financial capital. In a final fling just before dawn, leftist and rightist forces exchanged murderous artillery fire.

Then the fighters abandoned their barricades to the Syrians' bulldozers.

About 8,000 infantrymen, backed by more than 250 tanks, had begun occupying Beirut around 6:00 a.m. and within four hours were in complete control.

There was brief and sporadic sniping as one Syrian column entered the port area held by the Palestinians and their leftist allies. The firing halted under a barrage of Syrian artillery fire.

Moving through a rightist-held zone, the peace-keeping force, with flower-bedecked guns, bulldozed street barricades in front of it along the 500-m. stretch of no man's land separating the two halves of the city.

Shortly after 9:00 a.m., a Phalangist leader near the dividing line announced with a loudhailer: "Our mission is finished. I don't want to see another Phalangist in this area."

The Syrians, relaxed and smiling, but bristling with every kind of weapon from rifles to T-62 tanks, were deployed at all major road junctions and at radio and television stations.

But they did not place many tanks in residential districts. One tank a few soldiers made up the Syrian force inside the rightist stronghold of Achrafieh, establishing only a token presence.

ted bazaars of Beirut were peopled only by curious sightseers. They were kept away from the old front lines by the Syrians, who checked for unexploded mines.

Backed by a token contingent of Saudi, Sudanese and Libyan troops, the 20,000-strong Syrian force moved in five columns on the rightist-held ports north of Beirut and those held by the Palestinians and leftists to the south. One column moved slowly northwards through Jubail and Amchit towards Qalamoun, where it was to join another coming from the



WARM EMBRACE — Syrian soldier of the Arab peace-keeping force is embraced by a Palestinian guerrilla Monday at Beirut bullet-riddled City Hall. (AP wirephoto).

The gunmen who have reigned over the divided city for so long melted away, hiding their Kalashnikovs and M-16 rifles.

Despite an appeal from the commander of the "green helmets" for the population to remain off the streets for 24 hours, traffic jams were building up by noon.

Hundreds of people turned out to cheer the Syrians as their trucks rolled in, soldiers sporting flowers in the barrels of their sub-machineguns, even in the cannons of the tanks.

The Syrians are here to keep the peace under a plan agreed by Arab leaders at Riyadh and Cairo last month.

Palestinian and leftist fighters embraced the Syrian troops, and women paid tribute by sprinkling the Soviet-built tanks with rice and orange blossom water.

By mid-afternoon the devastated

A mine killed one man in the city's Dabbas Square. A member of the Arab peace force was also killed and five others wounded while clearing mines in the city's shopping district.

Few residents of Beirut were ready to think about the future. One citizen said "It's a good beginning, but there are 40,000 dead. Will it be possible to wipe out the past?"

"We do not ask for too much at once," one man remarked. "Tonight we will stand chatting in the middle of a road for as long as we like, knowing that formerly we would never have stayed a single moment as it was so dangerous."

By tonight, the Syrians were expected to control the whole of Lebanon, except for a 20-km wide stretch of land north of the Israeli frontier.

Syrian border area for a thrust on the northern port of Tripoli. The column later halted near Amchit.

Tripoli, Lebanon's second city, is a leftist stronghold in a rightist-held zone.

Meanwhile, another column was about to take the leftist port of Sidon in the south.

A spokesman for the rightwing "Lebanese forces", which include the Phalangists and their allies, however told Reuters today their acceptance of the Riyadh summit decisions was "very provisional".

The restricted Arab summit in Riyadh last month called for a 30,000-strong Arab League peace force and agreed that the Cairo agreement of 1969 should be enforced.

But both the rightists and the Palestinians make no secret of

(Continued on page 6)

Carter: nuclear disarmament comes first

PLAINS, Georgia, Nov. 15 (R). — President-elect Jimmy Carter said today that nuclear disarmament would be a main priority of his administration when he takes office on Jan. 20.

Mr. Carter was speaking at a press conference -- his second since his Nov. 2 election win.

Replying to a question about nuclear weapon levels, he said: "I will put that as a top item on my

agenda when I become president."

Mr. Carter said he would aggressively pursue the options for lessening U.S. dependence on atomic weapons and added: "That will be ever present on my mind as I deal with the Soviet Union on matters of trade and pursue world peace."

He stressed several times that he was not yet president and did not want his remarks to be construed as representing the policy

of the present Ford administration.

Mr. Carter said he would also try to prevent proliferation of nuclear processing plants.

"My hope is that the sale of plutonium processing plants by both France and Germany might be abrogated and not be carried through to conclusion," he said.

"I think there's a good chance this might be successful."

Empress Farah: We are trying to mould a balanced Iranian society

Following is an interview with Majesty Empress Farah of Iran by Jordan Times reporter Gress.

"Our Imperial Majesty, you're on a private visit to Jordan and you have inaugurated the 'Princess Haya Child Centre' which you presented to His Majesty King Hussein on his 41st birthday. What inspired you to offer a child's centre to Jordan and could you tell us about the activities of similar centres in Iran?"

"We started to establish a system of children's centres in Iran a year ago. It is called 'The Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults' and is now working all over Iran. We have 101 centres in cities and almost 1,000 in rural areas."

"I know that Her Majesty Queen Farah was very much interested in children's centres, and I also thought about what sort of present to give to a king. To mark the 41st birthday of His Majesty King Hussein, I wanted to present something which could remain as a sign of friendship between our two countries. So the idea of presenting a centre similar to the one we have in Iran came to my mind."

As to the activities of the Institute in Iran, we have mobile libraries which take books to the tribes and to the rural areas. There are a lot of activities in the centres and millions of children are members."

The Institute developed little by little. We started by taking boxes of books to one of the schools in downtown Tehran. Then we built this Institute around a group of young dedicated people who worked with a lot of love."

We started from scratch, since we didn't have that many story books, illustrated books for children or films. Many of our young talented people and artists gathered to give the first raw materials for the establishment of the Institute."

And now this Institute has many activities. We have an International Children's Film Festival and we also produce films for children as well as animated films."

Q: Social problems as well as the development of the economy are interrelated with politics. Do you take an active part in politics in Iran?

A: Whatever one does, whether educationally, culturally or socially, has some politics involved in it. I have taken part because my husband wanted me to and in order to be active in some aspect of political life.

For instance, when we met with the Political Bureau and Executive Bureau of Iran's new party, I was president and I had the chance of giving my ideas and my views.

Also, when the Shah was reviewing our sixth 5-year plan, I was also there to be able to give my ideas in the fields that I am interested in. The backing of the Shah is very important.

Q: In 1936, on the initiative of Reza Shah, the founder of the Pahlavi Dynasty and father of the present Shahshah, a historical measure of the emancipation of women was taken and this was further amended concerning the electoral law of

women in 1973 under the revolution of the Shah and the people. Has the Iranian woman justified that additional freedom and is she ready to face the new vocations that our present technological and scientific age impose upon her?

A: I think she has really justified this freedom. Iranian women are very dedicated, very honest and persevering in whatever they do.

Since they haven't been part of the development of their country for many years, they have a lot of unused energy and at the same time they want to prove and to show that they are able to participate.

Therefore, they are exerting more effort than men and they are prepared to assume any kind of responsibility.

The degree to which women in Iran assume responsibility depends on their educational standard. We still have the problem of educating some and giving them the chance to exercise their ability.

On the other hand, we have a



Her Majesty Empress Farah speaks in the interview

group of very highly educated women, and more and more young women are participating in the scientific, technological and political fields, thus doing away with the traditional restrictions and limitations that were imposed upon them in the past."

Q: You are active in the arts since you initiated the internationally recognised 'Shiraz Art Festival', which you supervise personally. Is this activity prompted by your education as an architect?

A: Maybe my architectural background is making me interested in the rebuilding of our country. I believe that for a country like Iran, which is rapidly developing economically and industrially, cultural and spiritual development should also progress at the same rate in order to have a balanced society."

I believe that economic and material progress alone do not bring happiness and that for a country like Iran, it thus becomes important for it not to lose its very old

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Rites of passage

If Frank Zarb is screaming, this must be November. Mr. Zarb, the U.S. Federal Energy Administrator, has little men in his throat whose sole job it is to tickle him vigorously about a month before every scheduled meeting of the oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The OPEC ministers meet in Qatar Dec. 15 for their regular quarterly review of oil prices and related matters, and the world has suddenly started talking in solemn and dire terms of what will happen if the OPEC ministers raise the price of oil too much. Mr. Zarb has been leading the chorus, and his attitude (and that of his nation) is best exemplified by his statement last week that "I don't think they're (OPEC) entitled to a dime (ten U.S. cents) and they ought to be told that."

It is, of course, part of Mr. Zarb's job to say this kind of thing, but it is also part of his job to oversee a rational energy policy for the United States. He does the latter badly, and thus has to do the former often and loudly. The debate about oil prices and OPEC's actions will be with us for the next four weeks, and it shall be acrimonious. There are people with just arguments and sensible proposals on both sides of the debate -- on the OPEC side and on the side of the industrial nations that constitute the developed world. Among sensible men discussing important matters, compromise and reason will always prevail. OPEC has shown itself during the past three years to be aggressive, bold and not to be intimidated. And by calling a price freeze for the past 15 months, and moving its "surplus" revenues into long-term deposits and financial instruments and investments throughout the capital markets of the industrial states, it has shown itself to be responsible and fully aware of the effects its actions have on the global economy. Thus we are sure that the OPEC ministers at Doha will take into full consideration the repercussions of their acts on the world economic scene before they decide how much the price of oil will be raised above the posted price of \$11.51 per barrel that is in effect today. OPEC will not wreck the world's fragile economic recovery, nor will it send smaller nations into bankruptcy. The past three years of OPEC's new economic power have shown beyond any doubt that the world has nothing to fear from OPEC. Thus we maintain that reasonable men will take reasonable actions.

One step below these men, however, one finds the layer of the world's Frank Zarb's, the howlers and screamers whose job, like cheerleaders at a football game, is simply to goad on or curse with loud words the actions of the others who are performing on the field of action. Thus at times Mr. Zarb is entertaining, at others no more than a nuisance, but rarely has his assessment of the international oil picture been either fair or honourable.

Mr. Zarb is the personification of the principle that is still dividing the world's rich and poor nations. If he doesn't think the OPEC states deserve a dime, he is saying so on the assumption that it is the United States and the other industrial oil consumers that decide what is the fair price of oil. This is how it had been up until 1973, when the oil producers took into their own hands the question of oil production and pricing. The change has implications that go far beyond the world's oil sector. The OPEC states have instituted a policy that gives the developing nations full and real control over their own natural resources. It is a principle that is very difficult for the industrial states to accept and live with, but they have done so with the oil sector because their relationship to oil is like that of an addict to heroin.

The OPEC states now are practicing this principle of economic self-determination, and the industrial states are not finding the whole new set-up very comfortable. The little men in Frank Zarb's throat are awakened and go into action. The reaction from the oil producers should be direct, blunt and courteous. They should say that the price of oil is determined by the open market and the people who own the oil, and that its determinants include a whole range of criteria that all point to the fact that the price of oil should be higher than \$11.51 per barrel. There is nothing to argue about.

It is distressing for us to see the little men in Frank Zarb's throat sent into battle like this again this year, because we thought that they had been dismissed from their old job of howling into the dark and empty night. They are fighting battles that ended several years ago. If the United States and its industrial colleagues have not accepted the principle of what OPEC is doing, then what have we been doing for the past three years? Where is the spirit of cooperation and consultation that was supposed to have been affirmed at the north-south dialogue and the UNCTAD meetings?

The American reaction to the OPEC price meeting next month has been reminiscent of the old days when Exxon and B.P. opened their mouths and the Arabs danced, or the Iranians changed governments.

We're living in a different world today, and it is unavoidable, to an extent, that the industrial nations will come into this new world kicking and screaming and protesting. Mr. Zarb and the American attitude this month have shown that some industrial states still have not passed through the transition stage from the old world to the new.

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Dr. Barnard decorated

AMMAN (JNA). — The renowned South African heart surgeon, Dr. Christian Barnard, Monday was decorated with Al Kawkab Medal, First Class, by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein.

The Crown Prince received Dr. and Mrs. Barnard at the Royal Hashemite Court prior to their departure at the end of a 4-day visit to Jordan.

The visit was at the invitation of the Armed Forces General Command.

Dr. Barnard gave a lecture on heart transplants at Al Hussein Medical City and visited several hospitals here. He and his wife also toured local archaeological sites.

Dr. and Mrs. Barnard were seen off at Amman airport by the Director of Royal Medical Services, Dr. David Hananiah, and a number of army doctors.



A smiling Dr. Barnard receives his medal from Crown Prince Hassan. (JNA photo).

National Notes

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam received the Chilean ambassador to Jordan and the United Arab Emirates charge d'affaires in Amman.

● AMMAN. — The visiting Hungarian delegation, led by the assistant foreign minister of trade, visited Petra and the Al Hassa region Monday.

Polish trade team voices interest in copper mining, fertiliser imports

AMMAN (JNA). — The head of a visiting Polish trade delegation told Jordanian officials at a meeting here Monday that his country is willing to help Jordan extract copper and is ready to import fertilisers produced by the Jordan Chemical Fertilisers Company.

The Polish delegation, led by Poland's Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Jozef Olsawski, arrived here Sunday evening for a four-day visit. The first round of talks

on boosting bilateral economic cooperation began Monday. The Jordanian team negotiating with the Polish delegation includes the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Rajai Muasher, the director of the Phosphate Mining Company and a number of officials.

The two sides are also expected to discuss Polish participation in other aspects of the five-year development plan, particularly in irrigation projects.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai' and Al Dustour Sunday had some nice words to say about His Majesty King Hussein on the occasion of his 41st birthday.

Al Rai' says that by celebrating the King's birthday in a spontaneous and simple manner the Jordanian people were honouring in his person the courageous leadership which has been to place our country in a position where it is better able to meet contemporary challenges and the requirements of the national and pan-Arab struggle.

For the Jordanians, Hussein is not so much a monarch, a ruler or a leader as a symbol for their future aspirations and an inspiration for their proud reminiscences of their modern history, the paper adds. It says one of King Hussein's most conspicuous characteristics is his ability always to attune his political moves to the feelings of the people.

Al Dustour acclaims King Hussein's efforts which have made Jordan "an oasis of security and stability, and a strong citadel for our Arab nation in this area."

In two other commentaries Monday, Al Rai' and Al Ahran of Cairo discussed the present "twist" in the U.S.-Israeli relations. Al Rai' says the hot dialogue now taking place between Washington and Tel Aviv which reached its peak on Sunday might be only a one-month-old topic in relation to Washington, but in relation to Tel Aviv, it is a manoeuvre which forestalls the new U.S. administration in what looks like "a show of muscles or brandishing of a stick..."

It says that the statement by the U.S. president-elect about his intention to reach a comprehensive solution for the Middle East crisis has been given a strange interpretation by certain "well informed Israeli sources," reflecting the Israeli attitude in the coming stage. The Israeli sources "believe" that what the president-elect meant was that the parties which

will attend the Geneva conference will reach a "package agreement" which will not lead to peace but will definitely lead to the termination of the state of war...

This talk, the paper adds, simply means that Israel doesn't want something called a comprehensive solution, but rather wants the continuation of the step-by-step policy involving a number of "frontiers agreements" which do not lead to the political crux of the problem, i.e. the Palestinian problem... Furthermore, the well informed Israeli sources "believe" that going to Geneva should be "without pre-conditions". According to the Israelis these pre-conditions are the United Nations' and the Security Council's resolutions; and that when the Arabs go to Geneva, they must not take with them resolutions 242 and 338 which call for the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory...

Al Ahran at the same time urges that the latest U.S. attitude at the Security Council condemning Israel's policy in the occupied areas be exploited to the utmost, not only in terms of publicity but also by taking it as a precedent in U.S.-Israeli relations.

Al Ahran thinks that the American support of the unanimous condemnation of Israel indicates a neutral stand, to say the least, which was the fruit of long and intensive Arab efforts leading to a universal denunciation of Israel's continued occupation and violations, and to the call for an Israeli withdrawal and recognition of legitimate Palestinian rights.

The Egyptian daily is of the opinion that the U.S. cannot accept to be internationally isolated all the time because of political and humanitarian values which are part of its own principles. China was for a long time barred from joining the U.N. because of the American veto. But when China won world-wide recognition, the U.S. had to yield and change its

attitude towards China, with whom it has now established relations. Likewise, the time which Israel considers to be on its side can be turned to the Arabs' favour if the Arabs can usefully exploit the American initiative, the paper says.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling	545.0	551.0
Swiss franc	136.8	137.4
German mark	138.2	138.7
French franc	67.0	67.3
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	38.6	38.8
Syrian pound	82.9	83.3
Lebanese pound	120.5	122.0
Saudi riyal	95.6	96.0
Iraqi dinar	958.0	965.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1164.0	1170.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.6	85.1
Libyan dinar	725.0	745.0
Egyptian pound	470.0	485.0

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King Hussein opens new facilities at university

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday at noon opened the new archaeological museum and a language laboratory at the University of Jordan. Afterwards King Hussein attended a reception organised by the university.

The opening ceremony was organised by the university on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday. The King, who was welcomed by the university's teaching staff and students, toured the two departments and was briefed on their activities.

The archaeological museum contains a stone obelisk discovered during the Tal Thiban excavations in 1968. It is the replica of that found in the Louvre museum in Paris.

The museum also contains a number of archaeological finds discovered by the university during its Jerash excavations. These have uncovered parts of an Omayyad Alya settlement, and a sugar factory which dates back to the Omayyad and Mameluk epochs.

His Majesty was presented with a golden medal, specially designed for the occasion by the department of antiquities at the university, in addition to a small figurine representing the speaker of the Syrian people's Council, and the wives of the Iranian and Jordanian ambassadors to Syria.

Switzerland donates \$102,880 to UNRWA

AMMAN (JT). — Switzerland is to give an extra \$102,880 and 1,000 tons of flour this year to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA), the agency's office announced here Monday.

This will bring Switzerland's contribution to the agency during 1976 to \$1,584,000 in cash and in kind.

UNRWA recently announced that it faced a deficit of the order of \$29 million and that unless it received extra contributions its work would be hampered severely.

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ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

Marriage has its economic variables and models too

Marriage in Jordan is becoming increasingly more expensive, and in some cases the price is prohibitive. One finds more and more girls turning into spinsters, and many young men these days search in vain for a down-payment on matrimony.

The reason marriage is becoming such a costly undertaking is because it requires so many purchases whose costs are soaring. To get married, a young man must pay a dowry, find an apartment, furnish it, consume conspicuously on the wedding ceremony, and buy clothes. It is estimated that a marriage project costs on the average around JD 4,000 during the first year -- including fixed investments. That is high. The number of young men who can afford that are few.

In view of the cost, the age at which boys and girls are getting married is ever increasing. Only those who receive aid or grants-in-aid from their parents can marry under the age of 26. The rest have to work for about five years after graduation before they can come close to saving the necessary amount. Naturally, this leads to delays in marriage.

The second phenomenon which is popping up is that more and more men are marrying working girls. This is not purely motivated by preference for working ladies; men who are about to marry hope that a lady with a job will help them finance the high cost of marriage.

Another phenomenon is that parental in-

termediation is losing ground. Arranged marriages are becoming fewer. Boys who meet girls at work can ask them directly to get married without having to go through the routine of long and tedious parental idiosyncrasies.

Another phenomenon that is becoming relatively prevalent is that many young Jordanians are getting married to non-Jordanians. Students in particular prefer marrying girls they meet abroad, not only out of love, but also because such marriages are less expensive.

Due to the high cost of marriage, young couples prefer smaller families with two-to-four children at most. A child is not easy to raise under continuous inflationary conditions.

Despite the fact that the rising cost of marriage is not a favourable development, particularly in a conservative society, it still has certain advantages. Once married, a young man will be most reluctant to remarry or even divorce. Second or third marriages are now as rare as the proverbial blue moon, and the number of divorces is well within reasonable limits.

Just like any other commodity which becomes too expensive, marriage will have to undergo a cost-saving operation. By that I mean that the frequency of simple, direct, hippy-like marriages will become greater. All the romantic appeal of ceremonial weddings will disappear; they will be replaced by instant snappy ones -- quite a nightmare if you ask me.

Pollution becomes a major Soviet preoccupation

VORONEZH, USSR (CSM). — In some ways, the Soviets have only just begun the kind of systematic anti-pollution measures already underway in the West.

Some of the successes -- and the enormous problems -- involved in protecting the environment in this centrally planned state, where military and civilian factories have long had top priority, emerge from a trip to the green and pleasant nature preserve here in Voronezh, 570 kms. south of Moscow.

A senior national agriculture official, on an inspection tour, described to this reporter how his department had tackled head-on a plant that used explosives to extract rock for road-making on the edge of a preserve near the Caspian Sea.

Vasily Vasilievich Krinitsky, the ebullient chief of the Office of Nature Preserves, said: "The explosions were disturbing the birds. We closed the plant down, using a 1972 decree by the Central Committee (of the Communist Party) and the Supreme Soviet (parliament)."

"The Ministry of Road Building has promised to end the explosions, and not to carry stones in trucks near the preserve. We are still negotiating, but maybe the plant will be allowed to reopen now."

The interview was unusual in that it showed a senior Soviet official directly conceding a struggle within the government. Lat-



Lake Baikal in Siberia -- world's deepest lake -- is focus of special Soviet anti-pollution effort.

er an aide said Mr. Krinitsky's office also had to do battle with the Forestry Ministry, which wanted to handle Soviet timber resources its own way.

The usual rule here is to shield such disputes from outside eyes, alluding to them, if necessary, only in guarded references in the press.

Mr. Krinitsky was not unhappy at the outcome, but seasoned Western analysts of the Soviet environmental scene saw other implications.

"The road-making plant," said one, "could not have been connected with any military project or vital state need. If it had been, it would probably have taken prece-

Among other joint ventures with the United States, the Soviets are testing magnesium scrubbers to remove sulphur from the emissions of thermoelectric power plants. The Soviets are advanced in seismic research, including earthquake prediction. Sweeping orders -- but few details -- have been issued to clean up the Black Sea (twice the size of the Persian Gulf) by 1985.

The amount of money allocated to the environment for 1976-80 is almost \$ 15 billion (11 billion roubles), about \$ 2 billion of it being spent this year, according to the official news agency Tass. This is several times higher than the last five-year period.

Six new nature preserves were formed in the first six months of this year alone, Mr. Krinitsky says. Twenty-two more are to be formed before 1981, mostly to counter rapid development in central and far eastern areas.

Yet the problems are also great. Military, space, power, and industrial plants still have priority in many areas, Western analysts say. Many areas of the Soviet Union remain closed to Western observers, and even to Soviet environmental scientists.

There is still no central environmental office to raise a unified voice in policy-making. Some sources say a decision to set up a Soviet-style environmental protection agency has been taken and will be announced soon, but there is no evidence of it so far.

The environmental "lobby" here is thought to be split between an office in Gosplan (the state planning commission), the state committee on science and technology, and the hydrometeorological service.

The complex process of setting national water and air pollution standards is only beginning. Auto exhausts are not even being debated yet, although the production of more than 1.2 million cars a year is changing the face of Moscow and other large cities.

The chief of the Gosplan environmental committee, P. Poletayev, recently used a sharp article in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, to spotlight the shortcomings and to urge ministries to draft air, water and soil standards within 18 months.

RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)	3.00	Concert hour
7.00	4.00	Breakfast show
7.30	4.30	News bulletin
7.40	5.00	Morning melodies
8.00	5.30	Sign off
12.00	6.00	Pop session (Part I)
1.00	6.15	News summary
1.04	6.30	Pop session (Part II)
2.00	7.00	News bulletin
2.15	7.10	Radio magazine
2.30	7.30	Guide to musical instruments
		Sign off

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Amman :	Adeen (72861)
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Khadr Azzam	Al Far
Irbid :	Zarqa :
Naji Rawashdeh	Jaber Ibn Hayyan
Fakhri Sweileh	Hikma
Pharmacies :	Taxis :
Amman :	Talal (25021)
Shadi (25655)	Burg (61028)
Kamel (36295)	Khayyam (41541)
	Taxina (44680)

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7:30 Bangkok, Bahrain	9:30 Rome
8:40 Dubai, Abu Dhabi	10:15 Kuwait (KAC)
9:30 Kuwait (KAC)	10:30 Cairo
11:20 Aleppo, Damascus (SAA)	11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
12:10 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)	11:35 London (BA)
14:05 Aqaba (SAA)	12:00 Aqaba (SAA)
16:55 Paris	13:00 Athens (GA)
17:10 London	14:45 Damascus (SAA)
17:15 Cairo	19:00 Bahrain, Bangkok
17:30 London, Frankfurt	19:30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi
17:40 Copenhagen, Vienna	19:30 Jeddah
18:10 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens	20:00 Jeddah
18:15 Rome	21:00 Jeddah
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00:30 Rome (Alitalia)	

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First aid, fire, police ...	" 19
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Municipal water service (emergency) ...	" 37111-3
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French Cultural Centre ...	" 37009
Goethe Institute ...	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre ...	" 44203
Amman Municipal Library ...	" 36111

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05:00	News; 24 hours
05:30	Composer of the Week
05:45	The World Today
06:00	News; Press Review
06:30	Folk and Country
07:00	News; 24 hours
07:30	Composer of the Week
07:45	The Biology of a Lifetime
08:00	News
08:15	Short Story
08:30	Contemporary Music
09:00	News; U.K. Press Review
09:15	The World Today
09:30	Financial News
09:45	I Hear Music
10:15	Ulster '76
10:30	Dad's Army
11:00	News; News about Britain
11:15	Wars that changed the World
11:30	Sports International
12:00	Radio Newsreel
12:15	The Pleasure's Yours
12:45	Sports Round-up
13:00	News; 24 hours
13:30	The Art of Jascha Heifetz
14:15	Report on Religion

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Channel 3 & 6	9.15
6.00 Quran	Reportage
6.05 Cartoons	Channel 6
6.30 Wide world of sport	7.30 News in Hebrew
8.00 News in Arabic	7.45 Varieties
	8.30 Please sir
	9.10 Play of the week
Channel 3	10.00 News in English
7.30 Arabic series	10.15 The killers (on both channels)
8.30 Arabic series	

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Sadat: U.S. & USSR will lead Israel to Geneva negotiating table

CAIRO, Nov. 15 (AFP). — The two superpowers are assuming the responsibility of persuading Israel to return to the adjourned Geneva Middle East Peace Conference, which will resume next year, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said here yesterday.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union were trying to convince Israel that the only way open to it was to return to a conference at which all the parties concerned, including the Palestinians, were present, he added.

"We will go to Geneva in 1977, to install a permanent peace in the Middle East," Mr. Sadat commented during replies to questions from American journalists accompanying American Senator James Abourezk (Democrat, South Dakota) on a visit here.

At the same time secondary problems, like that of the Arab boycott of Israel raised in the American Congress, would be solved immediately as soon as the broad lines of a global settlement had been traced with the participation of the superpowers, he said.

The Geneva conference, with the U.S. and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen, opened in December 1973, after the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war, and was adjourned soon afterwards.

Mr. Sadat said he had no conditions for attendance at Geneva.

Mr. Sadat added that he was asking the U.S. for arms because of the friendship between the two countries, and because Egypt, unlike Syria and Israel, had not been compensated for arms lost in the 1973 war.

Mr. Sadat had talks yesterday with Senator Abourezk, who arrived Saturday for a three-day visit. Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy also met a separate senate delegation yesterday led by Connecticut Democrat Abraham Ribicoff, Cairo Radio reported.

In a separate development, President Sadat also said yesterday that no agreement exists for him to meet Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Belgrade — where Mr. Brezhnev arrived today — or anywhere else.

Responding to rumors that he would meet Mr. Brezhnev during the Soviet leader's two-day visit to Yugoslavia, Mr. Sadat told

Agence France Presse: "There is no agreement about Belgrade or any other place."

But he added: "The principle of a meeting with Mr. Brezhnev is feasible if we prepare for it and if we can overcome the difficulties still existing between us."

He denied that Egypt was playing the United States and the Soviet Union off against each other, adding that last week's meeting in Sofia between the Soviet and Egyptian foreign ministers, Andrei Gromyko and Ismail Fahmy, was aimed at "restoring Soviet-Egyptian relations to normal."

"Our relations," said Mr. Sadat, "have been tense since 1972, after my decision to send the Soviet experts out of the country. Our concrete policy is to have good relations with everyone to the extent that everyone respects our independence and freedom of decision."

Mr. Sadat described himself as "optimistic" about the chances of normalising relations between Cairo and Moscow, and referred to

the two points of friction: The problem of arms shipments, and that of the delay requested by Egypt to settle its debts to the Soviet Union.

On arms supplies, he remarked that "the Soviet Union refused to sell us replacement weapons after the October War, while at the same time it replaced all the weapons that Syria lost."

"Moreover," he added, "the United States replaced Israel's weapons, and in addition Israel received more sophisticated ones. In Egypt, the balance between war and peace, I find myself in a very special position because no-one has replaced anything for me and moreover they are asking me to pay my debts when I am in a very tight economic situation."

With regard to a Cairo visit by Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Sadat recalled that an invitation had been sent him "several times" and that the visit planned for January 1975 had been cancelled.

"But I am in favour of the idea," he said.

But will not accept "Arafat state"

Rabin: Israel is "more than ready" for peace pact

TEL AVIV, Nov. 15 (R). — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday Israel was "more than ready" to respond to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's call for a peace agreement but would not accept "an Arafat state" next door.

Addressing a visiting delegation of U.S. and Canadian fund-raisers, Mr. Rabin said that if Mr. Sadat, in a recent statement, meant he wanted a real peace agreement with recognised boundaries for Israel, "then he will find Israel more than ready."

But Israel did not believe the question of the Palestinians could be solved by the creation of "an Arafat state" in the occupied territories, the prime minister added in a reference to Mr. Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

A peace agreement "must solve the Palestinian issue, but in a way which will not be the seed of future troubles and a time bomb for the area," he said.

It was the Israeli Prime Minister's first public response to Mr. Sadat's statement to a group of visiting U.S. senators that he was ready to go back to the Middle East peace talks at Geneva with no preconditions and conclude a peace treaty with Israel.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon earlier said Mr. Sadat's offer must be treated with scepticism and represented nothing new.

U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Ton, at the same gathering, strongly defended his country's participation in a last week's U.N. Security Council consensus criticising Israeli administration of the occupied territories.

Responding to a storm of criticism at the U.S. move from government leaders and press here, Mr. Ton said if his country had voted otherwise its credibility with many countries would have been destroyed.

"We supported the consensus because it reflected our long standing position regarding the standards which we feel should govern Israel's occupation of the

Arab territories," Mr. Ton said. This was a position taken publicly in the Security Council and elsewhere on many previous occasions, he said.

The U.S. delegation had succeeded in eliminating from the draft of the document elements it could not support, the ambassador said. "It was therefore logical for us to join in the consensus. Our Israeli friends may disagree."

"But the fundamental point for all of us to recognise is that the U.S. must, in the Middle East as elsewhere, maintain its credibility, otherwise our influence in this and other critical areas of the world will be seriously downgraded."

The cabinet yesterday unanimously supported Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's expression of displeasure with the American U.N. vote.

Mr. Allon had told Mr. Ton on Friday that he was deeply displeased and disappointed by the vote. He said the U.S. action would only encourage "extremist" Arab

elements and might delay new Middle East peace moves.

In a continuing barrage of editorial criticism at the American action, the trade union daily Davar said Israel should not have been taken by surprise. It was a reminder that the U.S. disagreed sharply with Israel over the future of the occupied territories and the nature of defensible borders.

Davar stated: "The American gesture was probably intended to signal to President Sadat and other Arab Rulers that Washington will continue to seek closer ties with them, that U.S. policy after the election is steady, that the Arabs have nothing to fear from likely political progress in the coming year."

The leftwing Al Hamishmar said: "While Israel should protest against the U.S. move, it is more important to draw the right conclusions for the future, namely to draw up a policy based on the maximum readiness for compromise while fighting for whatever is vital to our security."



These five fledgling kingfishers were saved from certain death by schoolboy René Gassner of Rosenheim in West Germany. The fifteen-year-old found the abandoned birds in a woodlot and took them home. There he fed them bits of fish. Kingfishers have become a rare sight in Germany. Their natural habitat is a river's edge, where they feed on the fish. Civil engineering, however, has made inroads here, with channel corrections and other alterations, reducing the living space of this hardy species.

United States continues to draw ire of many OPEC members for pressure against group

BONN, Nov. 15 (AFP). — Only that OPEC members must not be influenced by veiled United States threats.

In an interview with the daily paper Al-Anbasi, Sheikh Sabah said OPEC members had to organize themselves for the future and to safeguard their own interests.

But he said a rise in the oil price was a decision for OPEC's ministerial committee alone. Papers in Tehran predicted yesterday Iran will go ahead with its call for a 15 per cent increase in crude oil prices when oil-producing nations meet in Qatar next month, despite pressure from the U.S. and other industrialised nations.

They were commenting on an American warning last Thursday against any increase. There has been no official Iranian reaction.

The daily Al-Nasr said the Economic Commission of OPEC now meeting in Vienna would propose a 15 per cent price increase, but the eventual rise would be between ten per cent and 15 per cent.

Rastakhtz, the paper of Iran's sole political National Resistance Party, said the U.S. was again trying to arouse the poor countries against the oil exporters, where as those really responsible for the Third World's impoverishment were the industrialised countries.

And in Baghdad, the Communist daily Tarik Al-Sharh said OPEC has proved by past victories it can withstand present American pressure against oil price increases.

A continuous economic boom in developed capitalist countries, and a marked increase in demand for oil, refuted the claims of imperialists and their followers in certain oil-producing countries that oil price rises would suffocate the world's economy, Tarik Al-Sharh said.

The paper also supported an Iraqi demand for programming of OPEC production to maintain price structures and avoid unnecessary competition.

It was unreasonable that Iraq's production should be lower than that of other countries which had a far smaller population and capacity to absorb oil revenues, as well as fewer reserves, the paper Sabah Al-Ahmad said yesterday said.

He told a television interviewer that "nobody knows what OPEC will do," but he felt the governments of all producing and consuming countries should examine what effect a price rise would have on the world as a whole.

"We should not surrender to the OPEC countries," he said, adding "we should make clear that we do not intend to be the victims of the cartel."

Mr. Zarb felt that Saudi Arabia "will probably continue to try to persuade the other countries (of OPEC) to be moderate."

The Soviet Union's global strategic force has limited political effect

By Elizabeth Pond
MOSCOW. — "They wished to rule the world by conquest; they mean to seize by armed force the countries accessible to them, and thence to oppress the rest of the world by terror," wrote the oft-quoted Marquis de Custine in 1839 of the Russians.

After Stalin's cynical division of Central Europe with Hitler, the Soviet postwar take-over of Eastern Europe, and threats to Western Europe, many Westerners found the 19th-century French traveller's analysis alarmingly apt for modern Russia.

By 1976, however, Custine's words seem less apt. Moscow's goals — or at least the means the nation will devote to attaining these goals — are significantly modified from Custine's description.

Perceptions vary, of course. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would call the present Russian drive for more global influence a result of the Soviet Union's new superpower status — with a fresh imperial face showing all the assertiveness of the parvenu.

The crash Soviet buildup of a blue-water navy over the past decade and huge Soviet military expenditures — estimated to be far in excess of Western military budgets at 11 to 13 per cent of GNP — would support this view.

The Chinese would say that the Soviet Union seeks to divide up the world with the United States — and of the two superpowers Moscow is the more dangerous, because Washington has felt its limit in Vietnam.

The Kremlin would term inevitable the ultimate world victory of communism — led by the Soviet Union — following class "laws" of history.

And most Western diplomats in Moscow probably would differ from Dr. Kissinger's interpretation by regarding Moscow as opportunistic rather than compulsive in its urge to expand its influence. They also would probably stress the

strong Soviet caution and conservatism as a brake on this urge.

Actually, foreign policy is the one area in which Soviet ideology has changed significantly in the past two decades, though few Soviet officials would admit that a change did occur.

The ideological leap was Nikita S. Khrushchev's, and it is crucial to detente. In 1956 Mr. Khrushchev, then Communist Party First Secretary, declared that war with the capitalist world was not inevitable after all. The transition to "socialism" in individual countries could come through peaceful means.

This assumed an indefinite period of "peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems" — a concept very different from Lenin's short, transitory "peaceful cohabitation."

Under Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, Khrushchev's ideological formulation was backed up by achievement of rough military strategic parity with the United States and basic acknowledgement that there could be no victor in a nuclear war.

Strategic parity meant the Soviet Union could seriously negotiate arms limitations for the first time — could both demand and accept approximately equal limitations on arms with the U.S.

Western diplomats believe that while there is a strong urge to expand Kremlin influence, top Soviet leaders act responsibly, exercising more restraint as the risk of superpower confrontation strengthens.

Soviet caution predates Mr. Khrushchev's 1956 formulation, however. Joseph Stalin pulled back whenever he was faced with real resistance. But his bluster, the withdrawal of American forces from Europe after the war, and the subsequent Soviet appropriation of Eastern Europe disguised this caution — as they also hid Soviet economic vulnerability in the wake of World War II.

Then the significance of Khrushchev's ideological shift was lost



A Kasha-class guided missile destroyer shadows U.S. aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean.

in his own saber rattling over Berlin, Norway, and Cuba.

The aftermath of the Cuban missile crisis, however — with Moscow's crash buildup of its missiles and navy — eventually served to stabilize the strategic balance.

And this perceived balance paved the way for the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) of 1972. With this combination — plus the sobering American-Chinese rapprochement and the Soviet decision to import extensive Western technology — detente with the West became institutionalised in a consensus in the Soviet leadership.

By now detente is so ingrained that many Western observers even doubt that it will become a political football in the pending leadership succession. Despite the recent fading away of American trade credits and low tariffs over the issue of Soviet Jewish emigration, no Soviet politician has responded in kind to American disenchantment with detente and denounced the whole concept.

There is an unpredictable factor, of course, in that none of the

detente. And with the trend in southern Africa moving against the Western-allied whites anyway, Moscow can afford to promote its ends by less abrasive means than military intervention.

Similarly, Indian Ocean naval rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States is expected to remain within bounds.

Moreover, in the volatile areas where there is a real danger of superpower confrontation, the Soviet Union has been very cautious indeed. Both Moscow and Washington have been careful not to get pulled into the war in Lebanon.

Ever since the 1973 Mideast War the Soviet Union has been restrained in that region — even to the point of rupturing relations with Cairo over Moscow's unwillingness to pour endless arms into Egypt.

Other danger spots in superpower relations include strategic arms and the anticipated succession in Yugoslavia.

Negotiations on a second SALT agreement were stalled by this year's American election campaign — and possibly now by Soviet fears of falling significantly behind the U.S. in Cruise missiles and superaccurate targeting. There is a risk, therefore, that talks could get protracted past the point of production decisions on major new weapons systems and set off a new arms race.

In Yugoslavia, the risk is that the Soviet Union might intervene militarily after the departure of Marshal Josip Broz Tito in an attempt to restore that country to the Soviet fold it left in 1948. To the U.S., such a shift in the present European balance would clearly threaten detente.

In Western Europe, East-West relations generally have been quiet in recent years and are expected to continue this way as long as NATO maintains its deterrent power.

As for China, some diplomats expect that hostility between Moscow and Peking will continue even under succession governments in both capitals. In this view, there might be an improvement in formal state relations, but the two countries' commitments to their ideological and border feuds are seen as too strong for either to make the concessions needed to heal the rift.

A contrary view anticipates enough rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union for each country to strengthen its varying position vis-a-vis the United States.

In general, Soviet Asian policy (apart from the Indian Ocean) is expected to reflect Soviet-Chinese rivalry rather than Soviet-American rivalries. This is apparent in Indochina, with Vietnam's tilting toward the distant Soviet Union to offset neighbouring Laos and Cambodia's tilting toward distant China to offset neighbouring Vietnam.

In North Asia, Moscow is satisfied for the time being that Japan will not sign an "antihemgony" clause with China tacitly directed against Soviet expansion in Asia. But Moscow has consistently ignored a major opportunity (except for a brief flirtation with Tokyo after the American-Chinese rapprochement) to increase its diplomatic influence in Asia by courting Japan.

The reason for this — quite apart from the deadlocked territorial issue of four islands claimed by both sides — is that Moscow simply has been too conservative in its equation of international power with military power to take seriously an economic giant but military dwarf like Japan. More broadly, this same 19th-century view of power means that the Soviet Union may find itself increasingly irrelevant to the issues of greatest concern to other countries.

Its political championing of colonial anti-imperialist causes has won it friends in Africa and Asia. And its economic development, under tight one-party control and based on forced savings by the peasantry, has been a model for many developing nations.

But as these new nations proceed with pragmatic economic development, they find Soviet aid small (one-tenth of U.S. aid even in GNP terms), severe in repayment conditions and even more narrowly focused on military and political goals than is American aid.

Soviet rigidities in viewing other lands also often reduce rather than maximise Soviet influence in relations that depend on something subtler than military might.

The Soviet grasp on tribal loyalties and alignments in Africa is rated poor by some Western observers. So is the comprehension of race issues by Slavs raised in a society where antipathic hostility is overt and unabashed.

Similarly, Soviet discounting of the role of individual leaders tends to reduce Moscow's effectiveness in such hotbeds of personal politics as the Mideast.

What this all adds up to is a situation in which Moscow's gigantic strategic force and much vaunted blue-water navy — which have acquired global applicability only in this decade — have limited political effect.

The Russian will to expand that Custine noted almost a century and a half ago still exists, Western diplomats believe. And it has been armed with that new global military capability that Dr. Kissinger worries about. But it also has been restrained by the sobering fear of nuclear annihilation, and by a reluctance to risk the hard-won gains of a normal domestic life in foreign adventures.

(Next: Will a change in leadership bring more spontaneity to the Soviet system?)

خلاصه لامل

Oliver Reed steps into world of macabre fantasy

OAKLAND, California (CSM). — Though he started by specializing in werewolves and such, Oliver Reed's movie career has taken a lot of unexpected turns in recent years.

He describes his latest, "Burnt Offerings," as "pure fantasy, fairy tale" — albeit fairy tale of the grimmest sort. Yet he comes to it by way of a wide range of roles, including one of the zany "Three Musketeers," one of the "Four Musketeers" that followed, and one of the singing pop-opera stars of "Tommy."

Still, this odd lot of assignments — with some of the world's top directors — instills no culture shock in the versatile Reed.

"I like to try and diversify," too much ... Political things the burly British actor explains, don't interest me much because

speaking on the porch of the historic mansion where "Burnt Offerings" was being filmed. "People always seem to cast me as a baddie because people love baddies, I suppose ..."

"But that image is slowly going now. Because I'm not really a baddie! I played a priest in 'The Devils' and a rich man in 'Women in Love' and I've been a cowboy, a musketeer, a husband ..."

Reed insists that he has no "favourite" kind of film as an actor. "But I think I'd like to watch a movie like this," he continues, referring to "Offerings" with its dark doings that build subtly to a fantastic (and horrific) finale.

"I don't like intellectual films too much ... Political things don't interest me much because

I've never observed this sort of thing in real life, so I've had to guess at it. In a sense, I suppose one's dreams are the only vehicle one can use. The rest is guesswork ... But that's what acting is about. We're supposed to be only interpretive and not creative.

they're always on TV and in the newspapers and magazines, and it's constantly affecting our lives ... I much prefer to see the sorts of films that I make — pure entertainment."

Yet movies can have meanings, under certain circumstances. "I don't think I'd like to make a big political film," Reed reiterates. "The Devils" is as close as I've ever got to that. But I made that for a purpose: I hoped it would shine a bright light on all the stupidity that's taking place in Northern Ireland because of religious war."

In sum, there is a place for film as statement, "but it depends on how it's expressed. My opening line in 'The Devils' was" — Reed struggles for a moment to get it right — "The religious wars are over. No longer does Catholic fight Protestant. We have survived ... And I hoped that might happen. Still, it was just an observation. I wasn't trying to preach to anyone ..."

"Burnt Offerings" was no easy movie to shoot, with most of the action taking place at a single location, and temperatures vying with ennui during long summer days of filming. But Reed doesn't mind the trials of his trade.

"We're used to it, really," he smiles. "I work in cold countries and hot countries, so it doesn't worry me."

What posed more of a challenge was shooting "Burnt Offerings" out of sequence, according to filmmaking logistics rather than the order of the plot. "This story is difficult to maintain if you shoot

out of sequence. I had to make early decisions about how the whole thing would work.

"I've never observed this sort of thing in real life, so I've had to guess at it. In a sense, I suppose one's dreams are the only vehicle one can use ... I'm relating the role to things I've dreamed about rather than anything else. I try to copy what I've dreamed or how I've felt. The rest is guesswork, pretending. But that's what acting is about. We're supposed to be only interpretive and not creative. That's why we still have to pay tax in Ireland, whereas directors and painters and writers and sculptors have a deal with the tax people ..."

Reed found "Burnt Offerings" to be "exhausting," especially when emotionally taxing scenes were repeated again and again so the camera could capture it from different angles. But that doesn't mean the later "takes" are more polished or finely tuned than early ones.

"I don't like rehearsals and repetition," confesses Reed, "because I get bored with things. That's why I'm a film director."

"Even though I admire very much the actors who can reproduce their performance every night in a theatre, and twice on ma-

time days, I'm not sure I would have that kind of quality, the kind of strength to keep doing it."

"And I don't buy that stuff about 'contact with the audience.' I'd much prefer to sneak into a cinema on a Saturday night and watch with an audience. If they respond where you would have liked them to respond, that's reward enough, I think."

"Burnt Offerings" is a spooky story, and has its moments of mayhem. But Reed appreciates the fact that director Dan Curtis tried to keep gruesomeness to a minimum, at least until the final seconds of the story. "I don't like films that are violent," the actor volunteers. "You don't have to have great close-ups of knives going in ..."

"If I have to make a violent scene, it's just pantomime for me. But if I see it in someone else's film, I begin to believe it. Because at heart I'm just a little boy, really, when I go to the movies ..."

In "Burnt Offerings," a haunted house is the villain. Reed portrays a university professor who, with his family, lives in a mouldering mansion they rent from a likeable but odd couple. Creepy doings start the moment they move in — and things later go from ghostly to ghastly.



Oliver Reed: "Not really a baddie."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978, The Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—I thought that all no trump bids promised balanced distribution. In a game last night I held the following: ♠93 ♥8 ♦AJ42 ♣Q7543. Partner opened the bidding one heart, I responded two clubs and we got too high. Partner insisted that the correct response was one no trump even though I had such an unbalanced hand. Who is correct and why?—R. Gleason, Pasadena, Calif.

A.—In general, you do show a balanced or semi-balanced hand when you bid no trump, but there are many exceptions. For example, suppose partner opened one no trump and you held: ♠xxx ♥xxx ♦x ♣AKxxx. Your best shot is to raise to three no trump since your hand rates to produce five or six tricks for partner, and it's easier to make nine tricks in no trump than eleven in clubs.

The most prevalent exception to the "no trump shows balanced hand" rule is when you are responding to an opening one bid. Often you might be faced with a dilemma because of two bidding principles: (1) to keep the bidding open with 8-9 points to allow for the possibility that partner might have 20-21 for his opening bid; and (2) to promise at least 10 points for a two-over-one response because this advances the bidding one level. This second principle can be bent a little if you have a long, strong minor suit. In this case, you can get across the message that you have a weaker than expected two-over-one response by bidding your suit at the two-level, then rebidding it over partner's rebid.

With the hand you actually held, your suit is not good enough for this course of action. However, since you have too much strength to pass and do not have a suit to bid at the one-level, the only response available is one no trump despite the fact that your hand is ill-suited for a no trump contract.

Q.—In a recent duplicate, I held the following hand: ♠10943 ♥QJ108732 ♦5 ♣J. Partner opened the bidding with a strong bid of two spades, and over my two no trump response she jumped to four spades. What should I do?—Mrs. J. Pollets, Hallandale, Fla.

A.—Partner's jump to four spades at her second turn indicates a very strong hand—she expects to make ten tricks even if you have a bust. You, in fact,

have a magnificent hand for her—four trumps and two singletons. Since you can reasonably expect to contribute two tricks to your side's cause, I suggest you wheel out Blackwood, intending to raise to six spades if you find partner with a sufficient number of aces.

Q.—After West opened the bidding with one club, we arrived at four hearts on:

♠K84
♥A93
♦K73
♣9843
♠AJ65 ♠1092
♥K ♠J752
♦QJ6 ♠10984
♣K10765 ♠Q2
♦Q73
♥Q10864
♦A52
♠AJ

West led the queen of diamonds. Could I have made my contract?—J. Frederick, New Haven, Conn.

A.—As the cards lie, the contract can be made. Win the ace of diamonds, cash the ace of hearts, collecting the king, and run the nine. East should not cover and West discards a club. Finesse the ten of hearts, and this time West must discard a spade. Declarer can assume that West has kept the same length in the black suits as dummy, so it is possible to infer that he started with specifically a 4-1-3-5 distribution. Another valid inference that can be drawn is that East has a club honor, for West is likely to have led a club if he had the K-Q.

The hand now becomes a double dummy problem. When declarer cashes the queen of trumps West must let go a diamond, or declarer will have an easy time establishing a third trick on the black suits. Declarer crosses to the king of diamonds, stripping West of his exit card, and leads a club. If East plays the queen, declarer wins the ace and throws West in with a club, so East should follow with his low club. Declarer finesesses the jack, West wins and exits with a club to the ace.

Declarer now leads a spade, and West cannot afford to rise with the ace. After winning on the board with the king, declarer returns the nine of clubs, discarding his losing diamond. West wins the ten, but must either give dummy a club trick or return a spade up to declarer's queen, and either play allows the contract to be fulfilled.

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

THE KILLERS

THE STINIE MORRISON

CASE PT.II

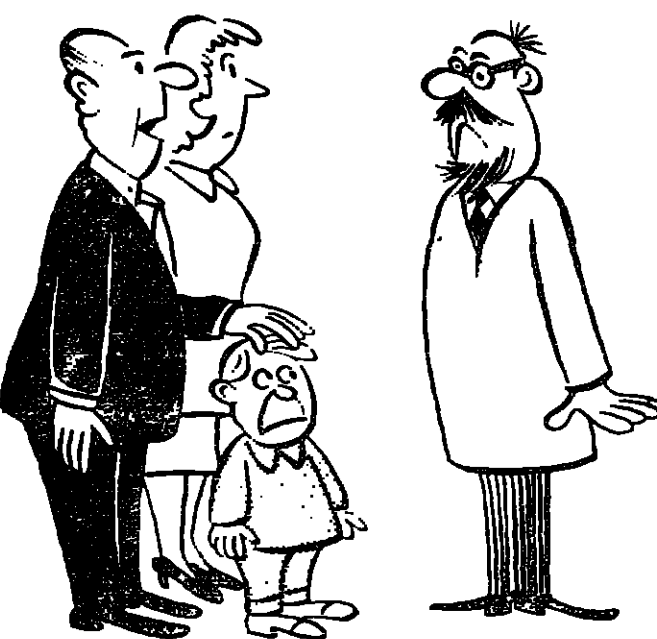
Accused of murder, a man tries with no success to prove his innocence at court.

PLEASE SIR

THE FACTS OF LIFE

Teacher explains to student sexual problems despite rules set by the school forbidding such explanations.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



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Andreasen

ARVID

"We hope that it's nothing serious, Doctor, but Tommy just doesn't like to watch TV."

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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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TAIMY
LIMUHE
OTTYNK

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Sunday's Jumbles: STAUD OUNCE SLOGAN PEWTER
Answers: Rather big for ballet these days — AUDIENCES

...HALLO!
IS THIS 5771-2-3-4?

I'D LIKE TO RESERVE A SPACE FOR AN AD IN THE JORDAN TIMES...



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Tennis strokes
- Drugs
- Agaric seaport
- Guarantee
- Arm bone
- Confined
- Used to express uncertainty
- Shrink
- Keel-billed cuckoo
- Bungle
- Compact
- Mountain pass
- Possessive adjective
- Habitual procedure
- Honeybee genus
- Chorus
- Through
- Interior
- Drugged
- Emmet
- Novel
- Football position
- abbr.
- It is so
- Gusset
- Duplicate
- Sheep genus
- Goose ashore

GAS NOAR SLED

ANTENNA TODD
PIONEER RAIN
MIDWINTER
BACK BUN
ETAL SINGLES
DELIGHT LEAVE
GAR NAT
LUNATIC BOSS
UNIT NASALIS
FINE RELATIVE
FEED SLY NEW

Solution of Sunday's Puzzle

DOWN

- Emphatic
- Heraldic wreath
- Judge's bench
- Trap
- Basket grass
- Membership fees
- Irish lakes
- Converted
- Hear
- Ilvate
- Codical
- Bombay
- Hanging on one side
- Gold in Heraldry
- Intrigue
- Pair of jacks or better
- Rhythm
- Short races
- Therefore
- Harbor boat
- Ladies
- Leg of mutton
- Peruse
- New star
- Edge of a molding
- Fewer
- Wallaba
- Spanish article

Par time 35 min. AP Newsfeatures 11-16 48. Spanish article

Chirac scores impressive win in French by-election

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AFP). — M. Jacques Chirac, the 44-year-old former French premier who resigned last August after differences with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, won back his parliamentary seat in style yesterday with a convincing by-election victory at Correze in central France.

Observers agreed that the result, in which he won over 53 per cent of the vote mainly against Communist and Socialist candidates, would strengthen his national stature and boost his influence within his Gaullist UDR party, part of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's ruling coalition.

M. Chirac has called on the Gaullists, who will hold an emergency assembly here on Dec. 5, to widen their appeal following leftwing successes in several by-elections the last two years.

One of his differences with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was on how the next general election, due in 1978, should be fought.

Six other parliamentary by-elections were also held yesterday, in five of which former secretaries of states in Mr. Chirac's government were also trying to regain their National Assembly seats.

In accordance with French law they had resigned their parliamentary seats on becoming government ministers, to be replaced in the National Assembly by "stand-in" deputies elected at the same time as they were.

These stand-ins in turn resigned from parliament on Oct. 2, following Mr. Chirac's resignation as premier, a post he had held for 26 months from June 1973.

The main aim of Mr. Chirac's opponents at Correze yesterday had been to deny him an absolute majority on the first ballot, essential under French law. If no candidate obtains such a majority, a second contest is held between the leading candidates from the first ballot.

Peking frantically rushes to construct Mao's mausoleum

PEKING, Nov. 15 (Agencies). — Thousands of workers and soldiers appeared from nowhere in the heart of Peking to build a mausoleum honouring the founder of communist China, Mao Tse-tung.

Soon after the hectic and unexpected start of the massive project in Tien An Men Square, a 20-second earth tremor rocked the capital. People ran into the freezing streets, but there were no reports of casualties or serious damage.

There had been no advance announcement of the furious activity in the huge square, which was suddenly converted into a building site for Mao's mausoleum.

Lamp posts were uprooted by cranes, trees were felled, paving stones were ripped up and a three-metre high wooden fence was thrown up across the square.

One slogan stuck on the side of a tip-up truck called on the people to support Mao's successor, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and declared: "Make our contribution to the completion of the memorial hall at the earliest date."

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party announced on Oct. 5 that the late chairman's body would be embalmed and placed in a memorial hall, but until now the site of the building was not known.

Observers noted the parallel between Lenin's mausoleum on Moscow's Red Square and Chairman Mao's memorial hall in the centre of Tien An Men Square, one of the sacred places of the Chinese Revolution. It was in this square that Chairman Mao proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China on Oct. 1, 1949.

In a separate development, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua failed to turn up at Peking airport today to welcome President Ahmed Bokassa of the Central African

Peking suffers massive tremor

PEKING, Nov. 15 (R). — The Chinese capital was rocked tonight by the worst tremor since last July 28 massive earthquake but there was no immediate sign of damage or casualties.

For about 20 seconds buildings swayed, windows rattled and wide cracks opened and closed in high-rise apartments. Thousands of Chinese grabbed their bed quilts and rushed on to the freezing streets.

But there was no mass evacuation, and one hour after the tremor the vast majority of Peking's six million people had returned to their homes.

There was no official statement on the tremor which came at 9.55 p.m.

In Washington, the U.S. Geological Survey said the tremor measured 6.5 on the open-ended Richter scale and was centred in the same general area as last summer's killer quake.

Mr. Chiao has also not received a visiting group of American senators. Usually he holds discussions with all congressional parties and attends airport arrival ceremonies.

Mr. Chiao has suffered from occasional ill health for the past two years, but so far there has been no hint that he is sick.

Troops enter Beirut

[Continued from page 1] their belief that this accord, which set rules for the commandos conduct in Lebanon, is dead and all but buried.

The rightwing spokesman said there was a fear that, with the election of Mr. Jimmy Carter as the next American president, last month's Arab summit might already be out of date.

Britain names date

[Continued from page 1] And if legal and constitutional processes could be completed within 12 months -- as the nationalists maintained -- Britain would advance independence day to Dec. 1, 1977, Mr. Richard added.

While two of the African nationalists -- Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe -- asked for a day to consider the proposals, the white delegation restated that it did not believe the independence processes could be accomplished in less than 23 months, but did not object to the British position.

The meeting was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

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Ghattas Jordan.



ANIMOSITY'S END? — Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito (left) extends a welcoming hug to Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev on the latter's arrival at Belgrade Monday. Mr. Brezhnev is on a two-day visit to Yugoslavia, his first in more than five years, to try and heal the renewed strains in relations between Moscow and Belgrade. (AP wirephoto).

Oil minister tells Reuters:

Iraq will ask for at least 25% increase in oil price at OPEC meet

BAGHDAD, Nov. 15 (R). — Iraq will press for an increase of at least 25 per cent in the price of crude oil at next month's ministerial meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Iraqi Oil Minister Mr. Tayih Abdul Karim told Reuters in an interview here today that, while the price of crude has risen only 10 per cent since 1974, there had been an 81 per cent inflation over the same period of the prices Iraq had to pay for goods from the developed world.

World inflation was running this year at an estimated 28 per cent, he said.

At next month's OPEC meeting in Qatar, the minister said, "prices should be readjusted by the amount of inflation since last year. That means 25 per cent plus."

Iraq is the fifth biggest OPEC producer.

In advance of the Qatar meeting, other OPEC members have also indicated their attitude to a price increase.

Last month, the Shah of Iran was quoted in the West German Sunday newspaper, Welt am Sonntag, as saying price must rise by at least 15 per cent.

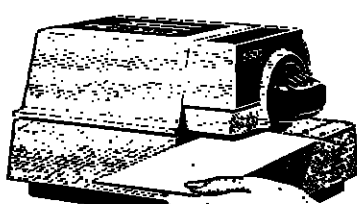
King Khaled of Saudi Arabia is quoted in the current edition of the U.S. magazine Newsweek as saying his country will continue to press for price restraint.

Mr. Abdul Karim today stressed the damage which world inflation was doing to Iraqi economic development, which is primarily financed by oil revenues.

The cost quoted for one oil-derived industrial project planned by Iraq had risen from U.S. \$24 million in 1974 to \$100 million last year, he said.

The minister said he anticipated a steady increase in Iraqi production to generate revenue for economic development.

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Bids will be accepted until 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1976.

ADDENDUM No. 2

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OPEC economists prepare for decisive Qatar meet

VIENNA, Nov. 15 (R). — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) began meetings here today in preparation for the organisation's much-awaited meeting in Qatar on Dec. 15.

The commission was reported to have agreed in principle to recommend that OPEC governments should raise basic oil prices following a 15-month freeze.

But officials said that the current meeting has no authority to make policies for OPEC, and that oil ministers who will gather in Qatar will weigh political and other considerations before announcing a final decision.

OPEC countries, which supply about 90 per cent of the industrialised Western world's oil, have been subject to broadsides and pressure from the United States, the European Economic Community, and other Western governments over the price adjustments that the Qatar meeting is anticipated will result in.

The Shah of Iran leads a strong movement within OPEC for a price rise of at least 15 per cent. This would add \$15 billion to the \$125 billion spent annually by Western countries for about 11 billion barrels of OPEC oil.

OPEC's Economic Commission -- of government-appointed experts -- began their preparatory meeting under strong police guard at OPEC's Vienna headquarters.

Extra police with sub-machine-guns were drafted to the building. Heightened precautions have been enforced since a guerrilla raid last December in which extremists took 10 oil ministers hostage.

The experts, expected to be here for seven to 10 days, were seeking a consensus between a variety of proposals. Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest exporter, is taking a traditionally moderate line in pressing for continuation of the price freeze or for only token increases, diplomats said.

The last price rise which added 10 per cent to global costs in October 1975, fixed the average cost of a 159-litre barrel of OPEC oil at \$11.51.

Diplomats said Iran, Libya, Iraq, Algeria and Venezuela were among OPEC "hawks" on the price issue, with some experts saying here today in preparation for the organisation's much-awaited meeting in Qatar on Dec. 15.

The Iraqi Oil Minister, Mr. Tayih Abdul Karim, said in Baghdad today his country would urge a 25 per cent increase.

General opinion here seemed to be that higher prices would take effect on Jan. 1, but would be held to not more than 15 per cent, diplomats said.

USA's pressure draws fire of OPEC members — page 4

OPEC officials said no details would be released on the expert-level studies.

There has been no official OPEC reaction to appeals by Western governments and U.S. President-elect Jimmy Carter for restraint.

"Every country has a right to air its views," OPEC will weigh these views and the facts and figures available. Our decision will be based on research, and it will be in the interests of all," an OPEC spokesman said.

Kuwait dissolves 4th professional body

KUWAIT, Nov. 15 (R). — The Kuwaiti government today dissolved the elected executive of the country's lawyers' association, the fourth executive committee of a professional association to be disbanded for signing an anti-government tract in September.

The minister of social affairs and labour, who ordered the dissolution and appointed a caretaker board for a year, said it was done because the association had broken the law by getting involved in political matters.

The three other bodies whose executives have been replaced by the government for signing a tract on Sept. 18, criticising the government's dissolution of the national assembly the previous month were the journalists, teachers and writers associations.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

A South Korean sales group, composed of nine leading companies, will hold a mini exhibition of various commodities at the Grand Palace Hotel, starting Nov. 18, from 4 to 8 p.m.

A RECEPTION WILL BE GIVEN AT THE SAME PLACE FROM 4 TO 6 P.M. ON NOV. 16.

هذه ايام الاصل